

Graphic Organizers/ Worksheets

K-W-L chart

Support Description

A K-W-L chart is a graphic organizer that helps students assess their prior knowledge, question the text, and then assess their own learning. First, students complete the “K” section under which they write what they already know about a specific subject. Next, students express what they want to know under the “W” section. After reading or instruction, students can express what they learned under the “L” section.

K	W	L
What do you think you <u>KNOW</u> about slavery?	What do you <u>WANT</u> to know about slavery?	What did you <u>LEARN</u> about slavery?

Jigsaw activities

Support Description

To complete a jigsaw activity, students are split up as individuals or into groups. Each individual or group is given a text that he/she/it must become knowledgeable about. The students next come together as a whole group and present the information that they have gathered from their text so that others can learn about it. This support allows teachers to differentiate information and literature so that each individual/group looks at a text that is level appropriate.

Outlines

Support Description

An outline is a framework that allows students to organize and follow information that they are receiving. Outlines can be blank or partially filled in to vary difficulty.

Sentence frames

Support Description

Sentence frames are given to students to help them structure their thoughts in English. Each frame is made of a mostly completed sentence and one or more blank spaces. Students need to fill in the blanks with their own ideas. The same sentence frame can apply to multiple characters, settings, etc. in the text.

Huck goes to _____, so that _____. He sees Injun Joe _____.
Now Huck feels _____.

Sentence starters

Support Description

Sentence starters allow teachers to help students begin their response to a question. This support allows teachers to provide students with the language they need to write at a pace that is closer to their peers. It also teaches students the appropriate sentence structure to use when responding to certain kinds of questions.

Wilbur was sad because _____

_____.

Story elements worksheet

Support Description

ELLs can often have difficulty organizing all of the information that they learn when reading or listening to a text. A story elements worksheet allows them to record information (character, setting, plot, details, etc.) as they are hearing it.

Retelling Graphic Organizer K			Name
Beginning	Middle	End	
Setting		Characters	
Is this a complete story? Yes No			

Story map

Support Description

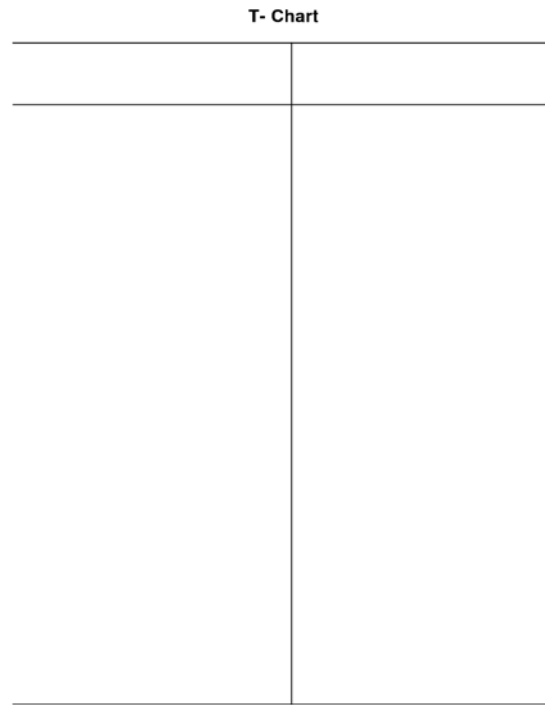
This graphic organizer is a flow chart that students use to record a story arch. It allows students to think about the big picture of a story as they read or listen to it. A story map generally includes characters, settings, problem, events, solution, and ending.

The graphic organizer is a flowchart within a large rectangular frame. At the top, there are two ovals: the left one is labeled "Main characters" and the right one is labeled "Setting". Lines from the bottom of both ovals converge and lead into a rectangular box labeled "Problem of the story". Below this box is a vertical line that connects to another rectangular box labeled "A story event". This pattern repeats: a vertical line connects the first "A story event" box to a second rectangular box also labeled "A story event". Finally, a vertical line connects the second "A story event" box to a rectangular box labeled "How the problem is solved". Below this, a final vertical line connects to the last rectangular box, labeled "The ending".

T charts

Support Description

The purpose of a T chart is to help students contrast two concepts. On each side of the T chart students record the traits of the two concepts they are learning about.



Timelines

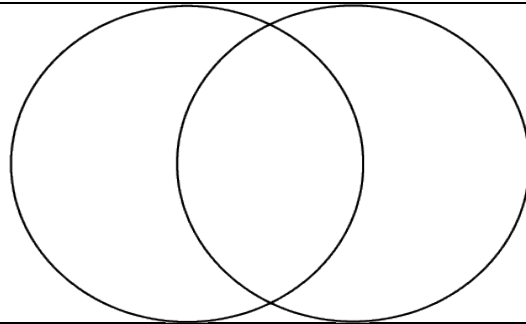
Support Description

Timelines allow students to take abstract statements about time and organize them graphically. This kind of organization allows ELLs to order events they learn about so that they not only understand what happened, but also when it happened in relationship to other events. This is especially helpful for students who do not have a good grasp on culturally specific history that is taught in American schools.

Venn diagram

Support Description

A Venn diagram is a support that allows students to compare and contrast two concepts that they are learning about. Students write differences in the outer sections of the Venn diagram, and similarities in the middle section. This graphic allows students to understand abstract ideas by organizing similarities and differences.



Webs

Support Description

A web supports learning by allowing students to graphically show what they know about a certain subject by linking terms/sentences/pictures with a word or phrase that is in the center.

